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We keep complete lines of the latest remedies, Patent Medicines, Toilet and Proprietary Articles, Perfumes, Stationery, Imported and Domestic Cigars, etc. Physician's Prescriptions and Family Recipes compounded with care.

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UNION MADE BEER



Bears This Label on the Keg.



SPOKANE UNIONS ARE STILL VERY ACTIVE

(Continued from Page One.)

Locomotive Firemen, are in Spokane and will remain for a few days. Mr. Cochran is general chairman for the firemen on the Great Northern system, and Mr. Hawley is an inspector for the Interstate commercial commission. Both men will probably visit the lodges at Leavenworth and Seattle. H. B. Smith, member of the grand executive board, whose home is in Spokane, accompanied Mr. Hawley and Mr. Cochran to the meetings of lodges No. 571 at Hilliard and lodge No. 133 of Spokane.

Tinners in Spokane have just received an increase of 50 cents a day, making the wages \$4.50 a day. There was no trouble. Officers of the union made a request for an advance on the building and structural trades several months ago, but no attention was paid to it until a few days ago, when a score of new buildings were ready for tin. Then the tinners presented a demand, which was honored at once. This means that all tinmiths and roofers will receive \$4.50 a day hereafter.

Councilman John Gray has resurrected an ordinance providing rigid rules for the conduct of employment agencies in Spokane. The ordinance increases the annual license of employment agencies from \$100 to \$250 and provides that an agent found guilty of imposing on a customer may be fined a sum not exceeding \$100 for each offense. It also stipulates that agents must furnish employment when an applicant pays a fee to secure such, or that the money of the applicant must be returned. It provides that no false representations may be made by employment agents to applicants for work. Provision is also made that each agent must keep a permanent record of all persons whom the agent agrees to furnish employment. The mayor is given authority to revoke the licenses without appeal to the council.

Trouble which has existed for some time between teamsters' union 202 and teamsters' union 101 has been amicably settled and the two unions will hereafter work in harmony.

According to the settlement the teamsters will not hereafter accept owners of one team, and it is likely that the proposed new union of teamsters will not be perfected.

SLEEP.

The use of certain sets of muscles does not hinder sleep. Couriers on long journeys often have been known to sleep in the saddle. The soldiers of Sir John Moore during his retreat to Corunna, slept steadily while they marched. It is said that Dr. Franklin slept for nearly an hour while swimming on his back.

ASHANTEES OF AFRICA.

The Ashantees of Africa are perhaps the most cruel and demoralized of the races that people the earth. Their drums are decorated with human skulls and bones.

Mr. Union Man:—Notify your confederate that the Bell Phone is Unfair.

Mr. Union Man:—Notify your laundry man that the Bell Phone is Unfair.

STILL JAIL PEOPLE FOR DEBT IN ENGLAND

Over 11,000 Debtors Are Put in Jail in England Last Year Under Old Law.

Most of These People Are Workmen—Barbaric Methods Still Rule There.

More than 11,000 persons were imprisoned in England last year for non-payment of debt.

About one-half of these owed less than \$10. They were victims of the credit system in its worst form, which depends on the threat of imprisonment for its existence.

The facts set out above, throw a flood of light on the dark side of credit trading. Although imprisonment for debt was nominally abolished many years ago, the number of persons actually imprisoned for non-payment of civil debts is increasing every year, and now constitutes a scandal.

"Half the imprisonments for debt last year were for small shop debts, contracted with tradesmen who rely upon the credit system," said Joseph Collinson, honorary secretary of the criminal law and prison reform committee.

This system flourishes chiefly in the poorest districts. Tallymen are employed to go round and sell goods on the installment plan to ignorant people and to sell to wives without their husband's knowledge. They deal largely in cheap clothing and jewelry, and the system rests on the fact that there is the power of imprisonment to help it out. The husband may be sent to jail for debts his wife has contracted for one shilling or upward, and he may be sent to prison fifty times for the same debt.

Poor Families Are Chief Victims.

"It is wrong to suppose that a man cannot be imprisoned more than once for the same debt. If he owes several pounds the judge may make an order for payment of a few shillings a week, and he can be sent to jail for the non-payment of one week's amount after another."

The result is that whole families are thrown on the public purse. The husband goes to jail for not paying a few shillings, and the wife and children have to obtain poor relief or go to the workhouse.

"I have known of a case where a commitment order has been made against a man lying ill in bed, and the officer has sat at his bedside waiting for him to get well enough to go to jail."

"About 200 persons were committed at Salford last year, not one of whom owed more than \$1, and Major Griffiths, while Governor of New York prison, found that hundreds of agricultural laborers were committed for small sums, and their inability to pay was proved by the fact that they served the full terms for which they were committed."

"We have secured the support of a large number of members of Parliament and County court judges in favor of completely abolishing imprisonment for ordinary shop debts. Such a thing does not exist in Scotland, and more careful about letting people contract debt."

Debt Collectors Persecute Cases.

"In England the tradesman who adopts the credit system need not even appear at the County court to prove his case. He can put the matter in the hands of a professional debt collector, who can carry the whole process through the court. In Bow County court last year 1,000 cases of this sort were dealt with without a creditor appearing."

"The full evil of this kind of credit trading is, of course, not shown by the County court returns, for there is a large proportion of cases where the threat of imprisonment is held over women to induce them to procure the money. This is one of the worst features of the system."

"Moreover, the man who is sent to prison as debtor is now treated as a criminal offender. Before 1898 he was specially treated, but since the act of that year he ranks with ordinary criminals, and enjoys no privileges which were formerly extended to debtors."

"England and Ireland are the only civilized countries where imprisonment for debt is allowed. In all other civilized lands it has been abolished. The church army frequently comes in contact with families which have suffered through the credit system as worked by the more unscrupulous class of credit traders."

"Imprisonment for debt in the case of poor people is usually open to objection," said Presbendary Carille, the head of the church army.

"The husband, in many instances, has had nothing to do with the contraction of the debt, and perhaps never hears of it until he is arrested and taken to jail."

Favors Probation for Debtors.

"If the debt must be paid it would be better to put debtors under probation, and let a probation officer administer their wages, so that the debt may at length be liquidated."

An officer of the church army, who visits prisons, said: "It makes my blood boil to hear the tales told by men in prison for debt."

"The first time they are arrested I often find that they know nothing about the debt until they are committed. Their wives are persuaded by tallymen, who can talk them into buying anything, from ready-made clothing, dress materials, and boots, to jewelry and family Bibles."

"All tradesmen who give credit are not bad, and it is astonishing to find the amount of credit that small shopkeepers will give the poor in cases of sickness and unemployment. But there are firms who employ agents all over the country to push credit trade. The agent is often a man who was out of a job, and he does all he can to persuade women to take things they don't want."

Mr. Union Man:—Notify your restaurant man that the Bell Phone is Unfair.

TRADE UNIONS AND EDUCATION

By Paul S. Gillette.

There is apprehension in many quarters that trades unions are constitutionally opposed to technical training schools. That this is untrue both with respect to mechanical and academic training may be seen by reading the history of these ancient tools for the uplift of the world's toilers. The one thing they have opposed in schools teaching the theory of the trades is the effort that has been made in some of the eastern cities to flood the market with men who are given a mere smattering of the trades in some of the places of instruction. When one or more persons claim to teach a trade in three months or six months, as it is claimed the plumbers and bricklayers' trades can be taught by certain institutions in Ohio, we can afford to smile at the very inconsistency of it, for every experienced man knows how utterly impossible it is to complete a trade in that time. He also sees a great danger in the perpetuation of any method that puts an inferior grade of workmen in the field. Such men by their inferior product, work and reduce the income and opportunity of employment for finished craftsmen. It is for this same reason that we find physicians of the bona fide schools securing the passage of laws that will protect them against a flood of poorly trained quacks. The M. D. spends four years of close study to become fit for public service, and it is not to be wondered at that they take drastic measures to bring all practitioners up to the standard. By their education requirements both in school and out they make the way even more difficult than it is in trades. Still there is little blame thrown on them.

The craftsmen who seek special training as well as general. The story of their progress, as set forth by the most authoritative statisticians and historians, clearly shows that they have at all times pursued the way that seemed to promise the highest culture possible for them to attain. We will on this occasion consider the theme as it is illustrated in the history of our own beloved United States.

Says Carroll D. Wright: "Education and all that education means was preached as the surest means of reaching all the aims of the labor organizations." This was written in reference to the period when American workmen were struggling to establish a standard working day of ten hours. It was at the time when the United States President, Van Buren, issued his proclamation establishing a ten hour day in the navy yards in 1840.

It is only a matter of quotation from history to show that trades unions have at all periods in which their story has been preserved, stood for education as a part of their system. It must be borne in mind that they are not primarily designed for the establishment of schools. Their main purpose is to improve the conditions under which men and women toil. But tradesunionists are human, and they must therefore have the ambitions common to all men, and one is the craving for culture, which naturally enough makes them more efficient as they become more efficient as craftsmen, or better qualified in some thing useful. Let it be understood that the education most sought by the working people of America is utilitarian in character, not that they confine their studies to the industrial sciences, but they seek to be self-supporting and a support for dependents. They endeavor to enhance their economic value in some occupation, artisan, professional or otherwise.

The founders of the Knights of Labor saw this when they incorporated into their principles compulsory attendance school of children ranging in age from seven to fifteen years, and the furnishing of text books by the state free of charge.

This was only characteristic of the entire movement to protect child life. The leaders who protected children by placing an age limit on those engaged in continuous employment, by urging compulsory attendance at school, recognized the great psychological law that a child's mind is just plastic enough and just at the right age to be impressed with a fundamental education between seven and fifteen years. They furthermore have more hours for recreation, the development of brain and brawn, than if confined from 7 A. M. till 5 P. M., as the law of California subscribes for those eighteen years of age or under. California has a school law providing that parents, or guardians, having charge of a child between eight and fourteen years of age, must send it to school not less than five of the school months, and at least eighteen weeks of their attendance must be consecutive. Fines are imposed on persons who charge failure to comply without good and sufficient cause, as provided. Massachusetts preceded this, for the legislature of that State enacted a law in 1836, making education of working children compulsory, and in 1866, child labor was regulated by law, a commission being appointed in the same year to probe the question of hours. This is one of the most vital factors in education—time. We have schools in plenty, libraries are numerous, books may be purchased at reasonable figures for the private collector, but more than anything else do the adult working people lack hours to themselves which they can store the mind with knowledge, the information which is useful at their business as well as essential to the social life of the community, and political welfare of the city, State and Nation.

By the combined, good results of improved machinery and appliances, together with the incessant efforts of the workmen to shorten the work day, we have become more intellectual with each passing year. In 1806, ship carpenters worked fourteen hours daily. The men of this craft united to reduce the time to ten hours, but without immediate success. During 1832, the carpenters' association met with some reward for the struggle going on among tradesmen. Says E. Levasseur, in his exhaustive treatise entitled "The American Workmen":

"The first industrial convention, an aftermath of the Pittsburgh convention, was held in New York in 1845, and a second in Chicago in 1850. The object of both was to secure a ten-hour day. Such persistency was not without effect, and by 1853, eleven hours became the general custom. The cotton factories of New England, in many of which the work lasted only ten hours, tell of the beginnings of the ten-hour day in 1845 in the United States. The time is now reduced to nine hours in many places, and eight hours in all national work, while all State and municipal labor is limited to the same time for a standard day. The trades in which the eight-hour system is most prevalent at present are the building trades and printers. Out of forty-two building trades unions investigated in New York during 1894, there were seven working nine hours for the first five days in the week and eight hours on Saturday, while thirty-five of them were on the straight eight-hour basis. Although their wages are the best, they had undergone no reduction as a result."

During the steady reduction of time there has been a corresponding increase in the education standard of the working man and woman of America. The hours of leisure they had craved gave the opportunity for mental training. The industrious schoolmaster was not slow to step in to the opening, nor were authors wanting to write on all manner of themes. Great book concerns increased their output many per cent, and magazines of an economic and technical character now find ready sale on news stands. Easily 75 per cent of them were unknown thirty years ago. Verily nature unfolds the progress of man as well as the growth of plant life; simultaneously with the shorter workday came the advantage of systematic education.

The much mooted problem of apprentices is steadily being reduced to more satisfactory methods. This has approximated to the highest degree of efficiency in the eastern cities of Boston, New York City and Chicago. Especially does Chicago seem to have put into operation the most liberal and satisfactory system. For all that has been said of the refusal of trades organizations to cooperate with their employers or the public, we have here an example which illustrates that they are not entirely wanting in the adjustment of mutual interests. The machinery of the Chicago school for apprentices consists of the Carpenters' Union, Bricklayers' Union, Carpenters and Builders' Association, and the Board of Education. They have met with very satisfactory results considering the short time this organization has been formed. Following the building trades lockout of 1900, there came a suggestion from Mr. A. Landquist, an extensive building contractor, to give every apprentice boy three months in school each year of the four he is indentured to the trade. As the system now stands each boy is to receive the minimum wage during the school term amounting to from \$5 to \$8 per week. The proposal met with hearty approval by the labor organizations, and they began to perfect their part of it. Naturally there were some boys who tried to avoid the confinement of study. Most of them who objected were moved by the smaller wage, for the older apprentices drew as much as thirty cents per hour and some of them as much as forty cents. This, in connection with the briskness of trade proceeding and during the school months of this year, made temptation very strong for some of the boys to continue at work where possible, and many subterfuges were tried. At such times each case is investigated to learn if the excuse is valid.

In the Carpenters' Union there are two hundred and forty indentured apprentices. Out of these sixty asked for permits to go to work. On the 4th of last January the joint arbitration board of the Carpenters' Union, met to consider the enforcement of the apprentice rules. Out of the sixty petitions only three were allowed. Now the powerful influence of the union steps in and tells the boys they must attend school regularly and conduct themselves in an orderly manner or their quarterly working card will be withheld, and they will stand dishonored before the union. The effect of this was well illustrated recently. The apprentice boys attend school in two places, at Twenty-sixth street and Wabash avenue, and at Cass and Indiana streets. They had not conducted themselves according to the rules of the school, and Principal Bogan made complaint. The matter was then taken up by the arbitration board. It resulted in posting a notice at the schools to the effect that if the boys absented themselves without excuse, were guilty of ungentlemanly conduct or did not obey the instructor, they would not be given their April working cards. Following this episode the schools were visited by the secretary of the Carpenters' Executive Council, who brought the boys to terms in short order. Principal Bogan paid high tribute to the influence of the union two days later, when he said it was remarkable what a change had come over the lads. Although the school discipline had failed, the union enforced immediate obedience.

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would excellently supplement the need of manual training institutions, so far as apprentices are concerned, at least. Let it at all times be borne in mind that the natural tendency of man is to add to his mental store as well as material. This is one of the ruling ambitions of men. They take pride in giving proof of their attainments, and every night of this age of education there are hundreds of thousands of them who, having gone home from a day of arduous toil, will still drive their tired brain to the task of problem solving. Be the problem what it may, mathematical, structural, legal or economic, the workmen of America are the silent giants who by the sheer forces of their persistent effort are rising, rising and by degrees laying their brawny hands on the rudder of the nation's welfare. They are doing it because their minds are grasping a better understanding of human right and need, through the clear white light of education.

ELEANOR JENKINS AGAIN IN DULUTH

Miss Eleanor Jenkins, who will be remembered—pleasantly—by Duluth music lovers as the sweet voiced prima donna of the Northwestern Opera company which played a summer engagement at the Lyceum three years ago, is the soprano of the Technau quartet at the Bijou this week.

The quartet has a vaudeville contract for a prominent house in New York and will sing the bedroom scene from Fra Diavolo late in the season there.

Miss Jenkins is delighted to be in Duluth again and spends most of her time when off duty with one group or the other of her many friends here. She is in good voice and is a devotee of vaudeville.

"The public," she said last evening, "is devoted to vaudeville—and the public is the best judge of the sort of entertainment it desires. I can't quarrel with anyone who thinks the finest scene in any entertainment, musical or dramatic, lies little by being taken out of its setting of the commonplace—and it is the quintessence of the opera or drama that goes to make up the brief act in vaudeville."

"Duluth has grown so much. You have no idea how changed Superior street is. So many new buildings—so many new enterprises. You know Miss Cornish—you remember Sylvester Cornish?—Miss Cornish and I feel that we have proprietary rights in Duluth. We bought some mining stock here, and it wasn't the same old story—we won."

"I felt quite as if I was coming home, when I got into Duluth, and always brag about having spent a summer here—and such a summer. I've not seen such weather since. It was glorious."

"And now, tell me all its news." Here followed a broadside of questions and the interview for the matter of extracting news from Miss Jenkins was at an end.

Mr. Union Man:—Notify your retail liquor dealer that the Bell Phone is Unfair.

Mr. Union Man:—Notify your baker that the Bell Phone is Unfair.

"GIGGLE WITH YOUR FEET"

When the Preacher Said That the Young Folks Wished to Dance.

A Methodist minister in Indiana who is a great admirer of Rev. William A. Quayle was telling a story a few days ago of a lecture delivered by the minister which almost broke up a camp meeting.

"It was at the Battle Ground camp meeting," the minister said. "Dr. Quayle spoke in the afternoon to a great audience. He gave one of his delightful lectures on the duty of Christian living. He told young and old that they should fill the world with gladness and the way he hammered the long-faced Christians was funny to behold."

"There is no room in this world for gloomy Christians," he told them. "Lift up your voices and shout and sing and giggle with your feet," he said.

"When Dr. Quayle finished his lecture it was almost time for his train. He grabbed his suit case, which he took with him to the meeting, and hurried off to the railway station. "Then the camp meeting association's troubles began. Some of the young people talked about dancing and then quoted Dr. Quayle as saying a Christian might dance."

"Doesn't giggle with your feet mean dancing?" a young woman argued.

"Brother Quayle certainly didn't mean it that way," replied one of the deacons.

"But he did say it, indeed he did," the young woman contended. "They went to the dictionary and found the following: "'Giggle, to laugh, to titter.' "Now," said one of the young women, "How can your feet laugh and titter without dancing?"